

# Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Sydney, June 13, 1904.

## Bulletin No. 15.—Week ending at 1 p. m. on Saturday, June 11, 1904.

#### PLAGUE IN RATS.

	Rats.	Mice.	Total examined.
Total number of rodents destroyed during week	561	1,857 716 5	

### PLAGUE IN MAN.

Cases during week ended June 11, 1904	0
Deaths during week ended June 11, 1904	1
Discharged from hospital June 11, 1904	0
Remaining under treatment June 11, 1904	1
Cases on June 6, 1904.	

G. H. King, Secretary.

Western Australia declared free from plaque.

Consul-General Bray forwards the following, received by him June 17:

Western Australia has been formally declared free from plague; last case November last.

W. M. Hughes.

#### BRAZIL.

Reports from Bahia—Mortuary statistics—Report for month of January, 1904.

Consul Furniss reports, June 25, and July 2 and 5, as follows: During the week ended June 25, 1904, 115 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Aneurism, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 5; beri beri, 1; Bright's disease, 1; bronchitis, 4; cerebral congestion, 4; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 17; erysipelas, 1; gangrene, 1; hepatitis, 1; intestinal parasites, 2; malarial fevers, 7; meningitis, 1; nephritis, 3; organic diseases of heart, 2; puerperal eclampsia, 1; puerperal fever, 1; pulmonary tuberculosis, 18; senile debility, 5; tetanus neonatorum, 2; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; death by violence, 1; stillborn, 7; other causes, 27.

Week ended July 2, 1904, 112 bodies were interred in the Bahia cemeteries.

Causes of death: Alcoholism, 3; asphyxia, 2; asthma, 1; arteriosclerosis, 3; beriberi, 4; Bright's disease, 2; bronchitis, 1; cerebral congestion, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 1; diarrhea and dysentery, 21; hepatitis, 1; intestinal parasites, 1; lymphangitis, 1; malarial fevers, 8; nephritis, 3; organic diseases of heart, 6; pneumonia, 2; pulmonary tuberculosis, 11; senile debility, 4; tetanus neonatorum, 1; umbilical hemorrhage, 1; stillborn, 8; deaths from other causes, 25.

During the month of June 51 houses were disinfected, 38 on account of deaths by tuberculosis, and 6 on account of cases of smallpox.